THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Published by NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *near the S. W. corner of the Diamond—Weekly Paper, Two Dollars per year, in advance—Semi-Weekly Paper, Four Dollars per year, in advance.*

VOL. 48. FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1832. NO. 24.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Offer for sale, on accommodating terms,

105 HHDS. Leaf Tobacco;
40 do. Sugar;
180 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
300 Salted Hides;
180 bales Tennessee Cotton;
75 bbls. Molasses;
4 do. Honey;
50 do. Tar.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 2, 1832.—tf

JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail

CHEAP CASH STORE,

To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.

August 2, 1831—tf

REMOVAL.

JOHN I. KAY & Co. have removed their stock of Books to No. 44 Market street, opposite the Pittsburgh Bank, where they will continue to keep on hands, a General Assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Which they will dispose of at very low prices.

N. B. Merchants' orders put up on the most reasonable terms. April 6, 1832.—tf

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,

MOORES & WILSON,
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.

To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.
Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.

JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.

THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.
Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, I therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK RAPP.

December 30—tf

E. HALE, SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.

March 10, 1832.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

Id. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3 in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR J. H. IRWIN has removed to the office lately occupied by the Doctor Gazzams, in the Museum Building, on Fourth street, the first door from Boggs & Wrenshall's store, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets.

June 22—tf

400 BAGS Coffee:
80 chests assorted Tea:
60 boxes Raisins;
5 barrels Almonds, and a large additional supply of superior Liquors.

Just received and for sale by
JOHN DALZELL & Co.,
170, Corner of Liberty and Irwin streets.

July 24.—tf

Clock and Watch Making.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue the above business, two doors from the corner of Liberty, in St. Clair street, *near the Exchange*, where they have just added largely to their stock, and intend keeping a general assortment of Goods in their line, such as Gold and Silver Patent Lever, English and Common Watches; Gold Chains, Seals, and Keys; Pearl, Jet, Diamond, and Plate Breastpins; Filligree and Jet Ear Rings and Drops; Pearl, Jet, Diamond, and Plain Finger Rings; Britannia Ware, warranted; Silver Plate, do. do.; Silver Table and Tea Spoons; Cream Ladles and Spectacles; Lamps, Candlesticks, Ever Pointed Pencil Cases, Musical Boxes, Coral Beads, Razors, Knives, Clasps, Thimbles and Guards; Mantel Clocks, of various patterns.

Together with an assortment of FANCY ARTICLES; all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

LOGAN & FRITSCHY.

☞ *Clocks and Watches* carefully repaired, and warranted to perform well.

Sept. 11.—tf

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back halway to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage: about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

BENJAMIN DARLINGTON,

NO. 49 MARKET STREET.

HAS just received and is now opening a very general assortment of *Hardware, Cutlery, and Saddlery*—all which is offered low Wholesale or Retail.

LOTS.

Also, a number of valuable Building Lots for sale. For terms, apply as above.

February 7, 1832.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

New Hardware Store,

NO 66, WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.

Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

JUST received, and for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN,
200 bbls. No 2, MACKEREL;
50 hhds. N. O. SUGAR;
100 bbls. ROSIN;
5,000 lbs. Superior LAMP BLACK.

Pittsburgh, June 8

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞ A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed o their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomely situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore.)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin.)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN

may 11, 1822.—tf

50 Hogsheads Kentucky Leaf Tobacco;
65 do New Orleans Sugar;
50 boxes Cavendish Tobacco.

Received per late arrivals, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

March 9.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

may 14, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 232, at the corner of Second street and Chancery Lane, Pittsburgh. For terms, apply to JOHN SNYDER.
WILLIAM HAYS.
NEVILLE B. CRAIG.

Sept. 28.—3mo.

RECEIVED,

By late arrivals, and for Sale on accommodating terms, by the Subscribers—

50 Hogsheads New Orleans SUGAR;
20 bbls. Tanners' OIL;
7 Casks and 3 barrels Sperm. OIL;
20 Barrels Refined Whale do
2 Casks Racked do do
12 Ceroons Spanish LEAF TOBACCO;
75 Barrels PITCH;
33 Boxes Smoked HERRING;
77 do Sperm. CANDLES;
2 Hogsheads MADDER;
90 Barrels LOAF SUGAR;
90 Boxes TIN PLATE, ½ X;
24 Half and Whole Tierces RICE;
16 Pigs Block TIN;
12 Boxes CLARET;
5 Kegs LIME JUICE;
5 Qr. Casks Marseilles Madeira WINE;
10 Barrels ALUM;
6 Bales ALMONDS;
98 DEMIJOHNS, assorted;
50 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL.

DOBBIN & IRWIN,
Corner of Market and Water streets.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831—tf

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking-house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

WANTED,

TWENTY Shares Bank of Pittsburgh Stock, for which a liberal premium will be allowed. Apply to

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.

may 25.

THOMAS L. SHIELDS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW:

OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec. 20, 1831.—tf

100 BARRELS Bridgeport Steam Mill Flour—made from New Wheat, suitable for Family use, and warranted of very superior quality. Just received and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

Oct. 2.—tf

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

280 BBLS. N. O. Molasses;
25 bbls. Sugar House Molasses;
100 bbls. No. 2 Mackerel;
75 bbls. Tanners' (Brown) Oil;
25 bbls. *Very Old Whiskey.*

For sale by JOHN DALZELL & Co.,
170, Corner of Liberty and Irwin streets.

July 24.—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

march 14.—tf.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

DENTIST.

DOCTOR E. MERRITT'S OFFICE—No. 78 Liberty Street, corner of Evans' Alley.

P. S. Dentists can be furnished with his beautiful Porcelain Teeth. Oct. 12, 1832.—tf

TO BE LET.

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond. Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.

WILLIAM W. IRWIN.

November 22, 1832.—tf

CHEESE.

53 CASKS PRIME WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, just received and for sale by DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

Nov. 23, 1832.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

NO. 41 WOOD STREET,

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

THE WESTERN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

IS now open for the reception of Young Ladies, in that elegant, commodious, and delightfully situated mansion, lately occupied by Mrs. Agnes Irwin, on Erin Hill, one mile east of the city of Pittsburgh, near the right bank of the Monongahela river.

The design of the Institute is to impart an *accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of female education;* and, having employed the assistance of several ladies of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the proprietors hope to fulfil the design.

The general classification of Studies, and Terms of Instruction in the Institute, are as follow:—

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Rudiments of Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, and Plain Sewing, $4 per term.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Chronology, Elements of History, Rhetoric, and Needle Work, $6.

Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Rhetoric, Botany, Geology, Composition, Moral Philosophy, Elocution, and Fancy Work, $7.

History, Geometry, Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Elements of Criticism, Composition, and Elocution, $8.

Elocution, Intellectual Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, Domestic Economy, comprehending the Intellectual, Moral, and Manual branches of this department, $10.

French, Spanish, and Italian, each $8.

Music on the Guitar, Piano Forte, and Harp, including the use of the instruments for practice, each $13.

Drawing and Painting, $6. Painting on Velvet, with theorems, $4. Bronzing and Painting in the Chinese style, $20 per course.

Board, instruction in Callesthenics, Weekly Lectures on Etiquette and Polite Manners, Fuel, Candle-light, Pew Rent, and general superintendence, $2 50 per week. ☞ All bills payable quarterly in advance.

Those who prefer the arrangement, may have their daughters boarded and instructed in *all* the branches taught in the Institute, at the rate of $200 per annum.

Dr. Lacey and his Institute have the honor of being recommended to the public confidence and patronage, by the following distinguished gentlemen:

E. T. Throop, Governor of the State of N. Y.; Edward P. Livingston, Lieut. Governor, do.; Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D. President of Union College; Reuben H. Walworth, Chancellor of the State of New York; A. Flagg, Secretary of State; Silas Wright, Jr. Comptroller; James Porter, Register in Chancery; John Townsend, Mayor of the city of Albany; Alonzo Potter, A. M. Professor of Belles Lettres and Moral Philosophy Union College; P. A. Proal, A. M. Prof. of the French language and literature, U. Canada; T. R. Beck, M. D. Prof. in the Col. of Phy. & Sur. of the W. District, and Principal of the Albany Academy; Rt. Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, D. D. Bishop of the Diocese of N. York, and Prof. of the nature, ministry and polity of the church in the G. T. Sem.; Rev. Thomas Lyell, D. D. Rector of Christ Church, N. Y.; Rev. George Upfold, D. D. Rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh; Rev. John Ludlow, D. D. Pastor of the North D. Reformed Church, Albany; Rev. W. B. Sprague, D. D. Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Albany; Rev. Thomas Burch, Pastor of the North Methodist E. Church, Albany; Rev. James Martin, A. M. Pastor of Associate Church, Albany:

☞ There will be a vacation of four weeks, in August; of one in November; one in February, and one in May.

☞ For further particulars, refer to the Prospectus, or to the Subscriber,

WM. B. LACEY.

October 2, 1832.—1ysw

OFFICE

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Len Thalers,
Louisd'ors,	Johannes.

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates:

Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

Interest allowed on Special Deposits.

Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Oct. 23 Exchange Broker.

NEW EDITION OF *Mosheim's Church History.*

JUST published, *Maclaine's Translation of Mosheim's Church History;* a New Edition, in 2 vols., continued to the year 1826. By *Charles Coote, L. L. D.*, and furnished with a dissertation on the State of the *Primitive Church;* by the Right Rev. Dr. George Gleig, of Stirling.

For sale by D. M. HOGAN,
November 27—3t 73 Wood street.

JOHN BLAIR,

Furrier & Cap Manufacturer,

NO. 136 LIBERTY STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above Business, in the house formerly occupied by Wm. Morgan, Hatter, next door to W. Closey's Shoe Store, a few doors from the corner of St. Clair street, where he is manufacturing all descriptions of *Men's & Youths' Cloth, Leather, and Fur*

CAPS,

Of the latest Fashions, suitable for this season of the year; made of the best materials; well adapted for merchants and others, and sold cheaper than any establishment in the United States, and forwarded to all parts of the country.

He has at present on hand a Large Supply of

MEN'S	BOYS'
Lustre Seal Caps;	Russian Octagon Tops;
Sea Otter do	English Flush do
Black Hair Seal do	American Opera do
Brown do. do	Belgian Signet do
Gray do. do	Jackson Patent do
CLOTH.	*English Turbans,*
German Swag Tops;	Of Lustre Seal;
French Tiara do	Chinchilla;
English Baloon do	Cloth, Velvet;
American Rifle do	French Merino, &c.

Leather Opera, Round & Octagon, of various shapes.

N. B.—Will receive, in a few days, a large assortment of Furs, viz: Pelerines, Cloak Collars.

December 1.—1y

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in all cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.

Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

To Merchant Tailors, & Others.

WE invite your attention to an additional consignment of KENTUCKY JANES and FLANNELS, received within a few days: prices vary from 50 cents to $1 50 per yard.

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE,
Nov. 23.—6t. *Pittsburgh.*

PASSAGE FROM IRELAND.

PERSONS in the Country, having friends to come out from *Ireland*, can always secure a certain passage from *Belfast*, in first rate ships, with careful and experienced commanders, on application to the subscribers, who, for the accommodation of such persons as desire to remit small sums to the "*Emerald Isle*," will give them orders on their Bankers, payable in all the principal towns of Ireland.

WILLIAM & THOMAS ADAIR,
Baltimore.

FIRST SPRING SHIP.

The fine, fast sailing, copper fastened and coppered Ship CHARLOTTE—burthen 400 tons—is expected to sail from *Belfast, for Baltimore*, about the 1st of *March* next, and offers a desirable conveyance for *Passengers.*

☞ Early application will be necessary to secure berths—if by letter, post paid.

WM. & THOS. ADAIR,
No. 175 Market Street.

Baltimore, Nov. 17, 1832. [Nov. 27.—9t]

Read This!

THE Proprietor of a large Body of land in the West, and in a very healthy region of country, wishing to settle it, would give one or more persons, of respectable character, skilled in farming, and particularly in grazing all kinds of Cattle and Sheep, very advantageous terms to act as agents, and partners in a joint Grazing, and perhaps Milling concern, for which the property is peculiarly adapted, affording a rich and extensive range, a good market, available Water Power, and an abundance of Stone Coal. None but those who can produce undeniable testimonials to their character and qualifications need apply; but it is believed that any person, qualified as above, and making early application, *in person*, if practicable, at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, will have it in his power to enter upon a business of certain and great profit to the enterprising.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 16, 1832.—tf.

A SWORD CANE.

FOUND, on the Franklin Road, a few days ago, a Sword Cane. The owner, by proving property and paying charges, can get it again, by calling at this office. Nov. 27.—3t

GENERAL AGENCY AND
Commission Business.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has recommenced business in his old stand, at the Corner of Market, Liberty and St. Clair streets, as

A GENERAL AGENT, AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And respectfully tenders his services to the Merchants, Manufacturers and inhabitants of Pittsburgh and vicinity. He will receive on Consignment, and Effect Sales, Exchanges, and Purchases of most kinds of Merchandise, at *Wholesale and Retail*, on fair and moderate charges. As he intends *strictly* to confine himself to the above line of business, and to make sales *principally* for Cash, Country produce in hand, or approved Notes or Acceptances, and will sell Goods low—he must, therefore expect all Consignments of Merchandise to be made at fair Cash Prices and of good substantial quality. Purchases will be made judiciously and carefully, and orders filled for the Country on the best terms, when attended with Cash or approved Produce, or town acceptances.

☞ Strict accounts of sales will be rendered to Consignees, and the net proceeds punctually paid over. And he hopes by great personal attention, industry, and *increased prudence and care*, to secure the confidence and patronage of the public.

☞ The most satisfactory references will be given. ISAAC HARRIS.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 13, 1832—5t

Tanners' Oil, on Consignment.

RECEIVED, per steamer Boston, 53 barrels TANNERS' OIL, in good order, and for sale low. Apply to

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE,
Nov. 23.—6t. Pittsburgh.

POETRY.

From the Montreal Gazette.

BOAT MELODY.

The following unpublished Boat Song or Glee, has lately and somewhat accidentally fallen in our way. It is from the pen of our old and esteemed poetical correspondent and friend, J. H. Willis, of Quebec, and has been, we understand, most spiritedly and beautifully set to music by S. Godman, Esq. of the latter city, a gentleman whose known and acknowledged high professional ability is beyond any eulogium of ours. It was jointly produced by the above gentlemen for one of the many Boat Clubs in existence during the previous summer, when Regatts and Aquatics of all kinds were so much 'the go' with the fancy of the Canadian Capital.

Hark, comrades, hark! the evening gun,
(Pull away steadily—all pull cheerily,)
Booms from the land at set of sun;
(Pull away readily—all pull merrily,)
Bend to your oars, for the night breeze will soon
Ripple the wave to the silvery moon;
Happy we be,
Fearless and free,
Pulling away o'er the moonlight sea.

Pull away, boys, with main and might,
(All pull readily; pull, mates, cheerily,)
Looks that we love are here to night;
(Pull, brothers, steadily; all pull merrily;)
To the dip of our oars and the chime of our song
Hearty we be,
Merry and free,
Pulling away o'er the dark blue sea.

Ladies at best hold landsmen cheap,
(Pull, lads, readily; all pull merrily,)
Beauty smiles on the sons of the deep;
(Pull, boys, steadily; pull away cheerily;)
And beautiful eyes, let them say what they will,
Beam ever brightest on blue jackets still;
Happy are we,
Jovial and free,
Pulling away o'er the heavy sea.

Merrily when we reach the shore,
(Pull away readily; all pull merrily.)
Cups we'll drain to the lads of the oar,
(Pull, boys, steadily; pull away cheerily,)
And frolic and fun shall be ours, till we
Are bounding again o'er the dark blue sea;
For happy we be,
And fearless and free,
Pulling our boat o'er the moonlit sea.

On board the Fly, by night,
Quebec, June 28, 1831.

From the New York Spectator.

Letters from John Q. Adams.

LETTER IV.

Quincy, 6th September, 1832.

Wm. L. Stone, Esq., New York.

Dear Sir—The second objection to the *promise* of the Entered Apprentice's obligation, is its universality. The candidate swears that he will never reveal any of the undefined "arts, parts, or points of the mysteries of Free Masonry, *to any person under the canopy of Heaven.*" This promise, like the administration of the oath, is, in its terms, contrary to the law of the land. The laws of this, and of every civilized country, make it the duty of every citizen to testify the whole truth of facts, deemed by legislative bodies, or judicial tribunals, material to the issue of the investigation before them. It is also the duty of a good citizen to denounce and *reveal* to the authorities established to execute the laws against criminals, any secret crimes of which he has in any manner acquired the knowledge. Now there is nothing in the *arts, parts, or points of the mysteries of Free Masonry*, which, in the trial of a judicial cause, or in an investigation of a Legislative Assembly, may not be justly deemed material to the issue before the court or the legislature. Of its materiality, the judges, or the legislators, have the exclusive right to decide. No witness, called before a court of justice, or an authorized committee of a legislature, can refuse to answer any question put to him by the court or the committee, on the ground that *he* deems it immaterial to the trial before them. This principle becomes more glaringly obvious, when applied to the *promise* never to reveal the secrets of a brother mason, communicated as such, contained in the Master Mason's oath. But the principle is identically the same. The Entered Apprentice promises never to reveal to any person under the canopy of Heaven, *that* which the laws of his country *may*, the next day after he makes the promise, make it his duty to reveal to any court of justice before which he may be summoned to appear, or to any committee of the legislature of the state in which he resides, or of the Union. The promise is therefore unlawful, by its universality.

You will remember that I am maintaining the position that the obligation, under oath and penalty, administered to, and taken by the Entered Apprentice, is *in itself* essentially vicious. I now state the promise in the words universally admitted to be used in that ceremony. Do you deny that they contain an unlawful promise? Yes, say you, because the candidate is told by the master who administers the oath, that "he is expressly to understand that nothing therein contained is to interfere with his political or religious principles; with his duty to God, or the laws of his country." And you, and all honest and worthy Masons, take and administer the oath with this understanding. Well, then—the promise is in its terms contrary to the law of the land, but you take and administer it with a *tacit* reservation, furnished to you not by the action of your own understanding, but by the previous notification of the master who administers the oath to you. So, and so only you say, the terms of the promise are to be construed.—But in the first place, this is not a question of construction, but a question of mental reservation. The words are plain and unequivocal; but you pronounce them with a reservation, that the promise shall bind you to nothing contrary to law. Now what possible reason or justification can there be for exacting a promise under oath, the real meaning of which is totally different from that of the terms in which it is couched. You swear a man to one thing, and you tell him it means another. But, secondly, how far does your exception extend? You say the promise, extends only to the essential secrets of Masonry, and to the lawful transactions in the lodges, and to the secrets of Masons not criminal—the former of which you consider of not the least consequence to the world, but essential for the preservation of the society. The secresy of transactions in the lodges you believed to be merely conventional; and the promise of keeping the secrets of a brother Mason, are cancelled, when the secret confided to you by him is of a crime committed by himself.

Now all these exceptions resolve themselves into the tacit reservation, authorized by the declaration of the Master, before administering the oath, that it contains nothing contrary to law. If the oath is taken with that reservation, it applies equally to the promise to keep the *essential* secrets of the order, and to all the others. And, therefore, a Free Mason, summoned before the Committee of a Legislature, or a Court of Justice, is bound not less to disclose the grips, signs, due guards, and tokens, than he is to divulge the crimes of a brother Mason, known to him.

The simple question I take to be this: I suppose a Free Mason to be summoned before a legislative committee or assembly, or judicial tribunal, to testify. Is he or is he not bound to answer any interrogatory put him by their authority, and which they require of him to answer, respecting *the essential secrets of the craft?* If he is, how can these secrets be kept, and of what avail are all the oaths administered to masonic candidates, whether with or without penalty? If he is not, then the obligation of the masonic oath supersedes the obligation of the law of the land. And if the masonic oath of secresy is paramount to the law of the land, with regard to *mysteries of the craft*, where is the principle which *restores* the supremacy of the law, to require the disclosure of masonic crimes? The masonic oath makes no discrimination between the secrets—the promise is to keep them all. The declaration of the Master that there is nothing *unlawful* in the oath, makes no discrimination—it applies to all or it applies to none.

With this view of the subject, you will perceive that I deem it altogether immaterial to the argument, whether the words "murder and treason not excepted," are or are not included in the Royal Arch Mason's promise of secresy—whether he promises to espouse the cause of a brother mason, right or wrong, or not—and whether the words, "and they left to my own election," are or are not an innovation in the Master Mason's oath. But when you ask me, as an act of "justice, to believe that should a brother mason tell you as a secret that he had robbed a store, you would very speedily make the matter public in the police office," I must, while very cheerfully and sincerely believing you, observe, that it would be at the expense of the very explicit import of the Master Mason's oath. By that oath, the Master Mason promises to keep the secrets of a brother Master Mason, as secure and inviolable as if they were in his own breast, "murder and treason excepted." That is, excepting two specific enumerated crimes. What, then, is the meaning of this exception?—and why are they excepted? The naming of them, emphatically leaves all other crimes, included in the *promise* and *excluded* from the exception. The Master Mason's promise does therefore, by the plain import of its terms, pledge him to keep secret the knowledge of any crime committed by a brother Master Mason, and communicated to him as a Masonic Secret; other than the two specified by name; and if you should be in the unfortunate condition of having such a Secret communicated to you, and should give notice of it at the Police Office, you would discharge your duty to your country, only by considering your Masonic promise as null and void. For here is the dilemma. If the Masonic Promises are *all* made with the tacit reservation, that *nothing* contrary to law is understood to be included in them, then the exception of Murder and Treason in the Master Mason's Oath is not only superfluous, but deceptive; since it limits to two specific crimes, the exception already referred to, of all crimes whatsoever; and if the Masonic Promises are made without the reserved exception of *all* unlawful things, then the exception of Murder and Treason, from the Secrets which the Master Mason pledges himself to keep, leaves all other crimes as distinctly under the shelter of the promise, as if they had been included in it expressly by name.

3. To the penalty,

Death by Torture and Mutilation.

I have, in a former letter, exposed the fallacy—I must say the disingenuous fallacy, of the attempt to defend this part of the Masonic Obligation in the late Rhode Island legislative investigation. In the tale of 'January and May,' when the doting, blind, and abused husband, by the miraculous interposition of the King of the Fairies, receives instantaneous restoration of sight, to witness his own dishonor; the Queen of the Fairies, with equal promptitude, suggests, to the guilty wife, an EXPLANATION. The Masonic brotherhood of Rhode Island are as ready to take a suggestion from the Queen of the Fairies, as the youthful and *studious* May. The Committee of the Rhode Island Legislature was composed of men too intelligent to be duped like the wittol January; yet were they contented to be told, and to believe, that the penalty of death, *for* revealing a secret, was identically one and the same thing as the heroic martyrdom of death, *rather* than to reveal a secret. All Language is a system of Logic. All Language is a system of Morals. All figurative Language is Translation. The words may say one thing and intend another—but translation must not confound moral distinctions, and Irony and Dedications are the only figures of speech which are permitted in human intercourse to "wash an Ethiop white."

Your own exposition of this penalty is more candid, and more plausible. You consider the words in which the penalty is expressed as *unmeaning*—because the candidate has been told that the obligation contains nothing contrary to law; and because the Society neither possesses nor exercises the power to authorize the execution of the penalty. This, of course, considers the penalty as null and void.

And so one would think it *must* be considered by every fair-minded and honorable man. And why, then, do fair-minded and honorable men adhere to this penalty? Is it worthy of fair-minded and honorable men to use words full of sound and fury, signifying nothing—to use them as the sanction to a promise?—to use them with an appeal to the everlasting God? Are the words so charming in themselves—is the thought conveyed by them to the mind so irresistibly fascinating that even now twelve hundred fair-minded and honorable men of Massachusetts declare in the face of their country and of mankind that they will not renounce the use of them. O, say not what fair-minded and honorable men will or will not do!—Twelve hundred men of Massachusetts, men of fair and honorable minds, even now, after all the arts, parts, and points of the mysteries of Free Masonry have been revealed and published to the world; nay, after the very check-word transmitted to them for their protection against the intrusion of Book Masons upon their mysteries had been divulged with all the rest—after all this, twelve hundred Masons of Massachusetts have declared that they will not renounce or abandon the mysteries of Free Masonry;—that they will still continue to hold their meetings, to Tyle their Lodges, to brandish their drawn swords, for the exclusion of Cowans and Eavesdroppers, and to swear the knave or simpleton who will henceforth submit to take the Oath, never to reveal, never to write, print, cut, carve, paint, stain, or engrave, secrets known to every one who will take the trouble to read—secrets, in their own estimation, insignificant and puerile—secrets, in the estimation of great multitudes of their fellow citizens, disgusting and blasphemous; that they will continue to swear the candidate to this Oath of secresy, under no less a penalty than that of having his throat cut across from ear to ear, his tongue torn out by the roots, and his body buried in the rough sand of the sea, at low water mark, where the tide ebbs and flows twice in twenty-four hours. But that they will take care to explain to him, that this only means he will rather die than reveal to any person under the canopy of heaven, these secrets known to all the world; that his Oath is not to interfere with his religion or politics, nor with any of his duties to his neighbor, his country, or his God. For thus speaks the mystic Muse of Masonry:—

And many a Holy text, around she strews
To teach Masonic Moralists to die.

Have I proved that the entered Apprentice's *Oath* is a breach of Law, human and divine? That its *promise* is undefined, unlawful, and nugatory? That its *penalty* is barbarous, inhuman—murderous in its terms, and in its least obnoxious sense, null and void? If so—my task is done. The first step in Free Masonry is a false step. The entered Apprentice's Obligation is a crime—and, like all vicious usages, should be abolished.

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

From the London Athenæum.

A YOUNG SOLDIER'S FIRST BATTLE.

It was after a fatiguing march, that, on the 16th June, the writer, with his regiment, arrived in sight of the since celebrated village of Ligny, two hours before the commencement of the battle, which formed the terrible prelude to that of Waterloo. 'What I am about to notice,' he observes, 'is what forcibly obtrudes itself on every one engaged in a battle. The corn was waving beautifully before us; no sooner had one troop passed through, than the glory of the field vanished, and the green stalks lay level on the earth. Every man now threw away his superfluous baggage; the finest and the coarsest linen was lying scattered around, intermixed with cards and dice, which the love of pleasure had collected; and which superstitious fear now discarded. Here, friends were imparting to each other their last injunctions; there, cowards drained the bottle for that courage which fails them, or hid their fears under the most disgusting bravadoes. On both sides of us, regiments of cavalry were passing and charging the enemy; the roar of the artillery was terrible. Here, a powder wagon blew up; there a wounded man came galloping, with five or six led horses, which were frightfully scattered by a pursuing shot. We already saw many wounded; but the most appalling sight was that of horses torn to pieces by cannon balls, and rolling themselves with agonized strength in their own gore. In the midst of this awful scene, we were disgusted by the profane jokes of a private, who kept capering and throwing his arms about in mockery, whenever a ball came flying our way. He had even gone so far as to fasten a false beard to his chin; and we were all wishing to see his indecencies put a stop to, when a ball struck him, and carried off both his beard and a portion of his face. Awful as the sight was, it excited a general laugh. It was four o'clock, when an adjutant informed us that we should soon be engaged. We sang one of Korner's battle hymns, and had scarcely finished it, and formed our lines, when Blucher, with his suite, came up to us. The enthusiasm with which the hoary commander was greeted, could not dispel the gloom which havered on his brow, and which told us that we had a hot day before us. Now, the longed for moment arrived, when we volunteers were ordered forward. With loud hurrahs, we rushed against the village of Ligny, which was then crowded with enemies, but were soon startled at the sight of a ravine, which separated us from the place. The Major, who was riding behind us, and composedly smoking his pipe, merely said, 'Children, do honor to your regiment!' when we, to a man, jumped or slid down into the hollow, and climbing up the other side, broke, wherever we could, through the hedges, out of which a discharge of musketry received us. Separated by the plantation with which each of the houses was surrounded, every one had now to fight by his own guidance.

The village was intersected by a deep brook, in which, however, there was, at that time, but little water; and the communication between the two sides was kept up by means of planks laid across the stream. It was a murderous fight. Shots fell from every aperture of the houses, between and behind which the French kept up a constant firing in columns, while cannon balls were pouring down on us from a neighboring eminence, and several houses were on fire. The hail-storm of balls, which every moment scattered brick-bats, tiles, and branches of trees about us, startled even the oldest warriors. I fell in at the gap of a hedge, with four soldiers, none of whom seemed willing to pass first. Their sneers at the 'young yager' made me take the lead, and I stepped over the corpse of an enemy, whom our shots had just killed. I cast a melancholy look at the pale face of the dead soldier, who was immediately rifled of his watch by the man who followed me. We got near a house, which was attacked on all sides, and, expelled by fire and smoke, six grenadiers rushed out of it, offering a close front, and presenting their bayonets to us. More than twenty shots were fired, and they sank, one after the other, to rise no more. I was taking aim, when a fellow soldier, who was just loading, called my attention to a Frenchman who was quietly kneeling, in an open shed, strapping his knapsack, as if he was preparing for a parade: 'Take off that one,' said the soldier. 'I will not,' I replied; but, at the same moment, some shots from another quarter stretched the defenceless man on the ground. The battle continued. Without hope of coming out of it alive, I continued firing and sheltering myself behind trees for about three hours, which passed to me like so many minutes, without my being aware that, on both sides of me, our troops had been twice driven back, by the furious onsets and the superior numbers of the enemy. It might be about seven in the evening, when a comrade called to me, 'Yager, look to your left.' I quickly turned in that direction, and perceived a party of Frenchmen rushing down towards us; and at the same time I saw our major giving the signal of retreat, which was repeated by the bugle. The narrow bridge, over which we had to pass, was choked with people, and we stopped some time, exchanging shots with the enemy. At last we were compelled to think of our own safety; one of our officers boldly leaped into the ditch, and was wounded; I followed him, and got safely up the opposite bank, and behind some trees, when I was sheltered. Perhaps I might have got off unhurt, but, at this moment, a wounded friend called for my assistance, and while I was hastening towards him, three shots were fired at me; the first missed, the second separated both my bandoleers across my chest, and the third hit me under the knee, and tore the muscle of the leg.

THE PRIZE BUYER.

Most men of any observation, however young, in gathering up the scattered reminiscences of by gone days, find in them fruitful themes of moral reflection.

There lived, in the writer's neighborhood, when a boy, a family which will be distinguished by the name of Stillman, consisting of a father, a mother, and an only son. Old Stillman was a farmer, and as the phrase went, *'well to do in the world.'*—Isaac, his son, was, by the district schoolmasters, characterized as a boy of excellent natural parts; but of propensities so untutored and luxuriantly wild, as to render his success, as a scholar, entirely problematical. The result proved the correctness of the teachers' estimate. Isaac grew up into a tall, roystering farmer's boy, nearly destitute of the veriest rudiments of a common education, but with some tact, and much taste for bargaining and speculation. To the delight, but much oftener to the chagrin of the father, Isaac, who had the control of some four head of cattle and a horse, made sometimes a good, oftentimes, a bad hit, in trading stock with the neighboring youngsters. This trafficing, however, was on much too small a scale. There was too little left to luck, (the word luck was magical to youg Stillman's ear,) to suit the daring spirit of a reckless young speculator.

About this time it was that one of the ever lucky schemes of the New York Literature Lottery, found its way to a store hard by the residence of Mr. Stillman. Young Stillman obtained possession of it, and as his eye ran over the list of splendid prizes for sale, his ambition was fired to take his chance with other happy adventurers, (so he deemed them,) for the highest. He bought a ticket and drew its value, minus fifteen per cent.; and of course added the fifteen per cent., lost, and tried his luck a second time; all gamblers, young or old, would have done the same. Again he drew his money, less the fifteen per cent., and again added the loss and re-invested. He pursued this course, unknown to his father, until he had spent the cash receipts of two fine three year old steers, which he had sold to pretty good advantage. An undrawn lottery ticket was all he had left, when the old gentleman found, on asking the loan of a few dollars from his son, that his money was all gone, and how.

The anger and sorrow of the practical hard-working father may be better imagined than described. He withdrew from his son the control of all the property he had given him, at once, and forbade his gambling in lotteries for ever after on pain of his severest displeasure.—But two days after this, news came that Isaac's ticket had absolutely drawn a prize of $20,000.

The incident wrought forthwith an entire revolution in the affairs, and as an almost necessary consequence, in the views of the elder Stillman, on the subject of lotteries. Both he and his son now bought—not single tickets, but whole packages in the current schemes. The whole neighborhood, in fact, excited by the brilliant success of the younger Stillman, invested sums in the purchase of tickets, which they could ill afford to spare. The Stillman's bought and lost, and lost and bought, till their prize, property, farm, all—was gone. The gray hairs of the old gentleman and lady went down in poverty and sorrow to the grave. Young Stillman still lives, drives a stage for fourteen dollars per month, and buys rum and tickets with his wages. He is a miserable, lost man; and the locality where he once lived is probably poorer by $50,000, for his truly lucky ticket of $20,000. Three fine farms there are now burthened with heavy and hopeless mortgages, which, but for Isaac Stillman's prize, would at this day have been unencumbered. The moral of this unvarnished sketch is left for the reader to draw.—*Young Men's Advocate.*

From the New York American.

REMEDY FOR S. C. NULLIFICATION.

Of South Carolina, we have less hope. She seems resolved to draw the sword, and throw away the scabbard. She must be brought to reason and submission. That State, nor no other State, can be permitted to declare at pleasure what laws of Congress are, and what are not constitutional,—what enactments of the General Government it will obey, and what it will not. Yet this is the claim which, under pretext of the reserved rights of the States, South Carolina now undertakes to establish. The remedy is in the hands of Congress. Whenever, by any overt act, the resistance of the State to a law of the United States, is made manifest: that is whenever, in endeavoring to enforce such law, the officer of the United States finds himself either impeded or not sustained by the citizens, or laws, or tribunals of the State—the case for the peremptory vindication of the supremacy of the General Government will be presented. In what manner that vindication can be most effectually and least offensively made, may be a question. There is perhaps as little objection to, and as much efficiency in, the course we are about to describe (it is not at all original with us) as in any other. All ports of entry, or collection districts, in the United States, are made such by act of Congress; and no vessel, except coasting craft, can enter or trade with any port not designated by Congress as a port of entry, under the penalty of being seized and condemned as smugglers. By Sec. XIII., of the Act of March 2, 1799, *'for the collection of duties,'* there are three collection districts established in South Carolina, to wit, 'Georgetown, Charleston, and Beaufort,'—and within these districts only can commerce in sea vessels be carried on. If the State of South Carolina will not permit the introduction of merchandise into these districts upon the conditions imposed by law upon the introduction of the like merchandise into every other collection district in the U. S., can she reasonably complain, if in the exercise of the ordinary and unquestioned revenue powers of the General Government, Congress should repeal that thirteenth section, and leave her without any ports of entry? That is both a peaceful and a rightful remedy, and that section being once repealed, the whole body of the revenue laws goes to enforce the penalty of smuggling against any vessels attempting to trade with those ports. As, then, no vessels could enter Charleston, there would be no occasion of collision—no opportunity for the display of hot blood; and a few revenue cutters on the look-out to preserve the revenue laws from violation, would maintain the just ascendency of the U. States; while South Carolina, deprived of commerce, shut up within herself, with the spectacle before her eyes of the ports of neighboring States, whitened with the shipping that should have enriched her own, would have leisure 'to calculate,' more coolly than she has heretofore seemed to do, 'the value of the Union.'

South Carolina Convention.—We have no further advices, in relation to the proceedings of this body, than those published yesterday. We see no cause to doubt, that the nullifying Ordinance, reported by the committee, and published in our last, has been adopted by the Convention—thus giving the forms of law to a document which strikes at the root of all law. But nullification is a "peaceful remedy."—We shall rejoice if it shall not give occasion to other sounds than those of peace; but we confess ourselves utterly unable to discern how such an end is to be accomplished. The attitude of South Carolina tends greatly to simplify the question. As a question of law, it will amount to this: Whether the ordinances of that state, or the Laws and Constitution of the United States are supreme in this land? As a question of force, whether the nullifiers of one state can possibly possess either right or might to put down the people and the laws of the whole Union?—*Balt. Pat. of Nov.* 30.

From the National Banner.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF

Votes on the Tariff of 1832.

Eastern States.	*Ayes.*	*Noes.*	*Absent.*
Maine,	6	1	0
New Hampshire,	5	0	1
Massachusetts,	4	8	1
Vermont,	0	3	2
Rhode Island,	0	2	0
Connecticut,	2	3	1
	—17	—17	—5
Middle States.			
New York,	27	2	5
New Jersey,	3	3	0
Pennsylvania,	14	12	0
Delaware,	0	1	0
Maryland,	8	0	1
	—52	—18	—6
Southern States.			
Virginia,	11	8	2
North Carolina,	8	4	1
South Carolina,	3	6	0
Georgia,	1	5	0
Alabama,	2	1	0
Mississippi,	1	0	0
Louisiana,	1	2	0
	—27	—27	—3
Western States.			
Ohio,	13	0	1
Kentucky,	9	3	0
Tennessee,	9	3	0
Indiana,	2	0	0
Illinois,	1	0	0
Missouri,	1	0	0
	—36	—3	—1
	132	65	15

The New York Commercial makes the following attempt (not unsuccessful,) at defining the different species of nullification at the south:

"It is a very difficult matter to define these Southern parties so as to render the distinctions intelligible. We will try, however, for the thousandth time, to state the question. Theoretical Nullification is of an old date, having its origin in Virginia. After Mr. Adams was elected President, and Mr. Van Buren ascertained that he could not obtain an appointment under him, he became a Jackson man, and a State Rights Man—in other words, a Nullifier. South Carolina then adopted the doctrine, in theory, and has talked about it, ever since. But the real practical Nullifiers, we repeat, are THE GEORGIANS.—They attempted to nullify the laws and treaties of the United States, during the administration of Mr. Adams; but Mr. A. checked their proceedings *instanter*. As soon as General Jackson came into power, they forthwith recommenced their work of Nullification, and the President has given them all the aid in his power. South Carolina seems determined to come up to the work, by and by. But she marches slowly, and is laboring to clothe her proceedings with the forms of law. While, therefore, South Carolina has been *talking about* Nullification, Georgia has been *practising it*, and Gen. Jackson has been helping her. In South Carolina, however, Mr. Calhoun is in favor of Nullification. Gen. Jackson hates Mr. Calhoun bitterly.—Hence, *so far as South Carolina is concerned*, General Jackson is opposed to Nullification. But no matter: the people don't see through it: and the Jin'ral is a great Patriot!!"

Retrenchment and Economy.—A correspondent in Cambria county of the Harrisburg Telegraph, makes a comparative statement of the daily expense to the State, of Commissioners, Superintendents, Engineers &c. upon *forty-seven miles* of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, in 1827, under the direction of Gen. Lacock, and *forty miles* of the Allegheny Portage Railroad, at the present time. On the 47 miles, in 1827, cost of officers per day, $25 00. On the 40 miles in 1832, $47 50. Making a difference of $22 50 per day in favor of 1827, although there were three times the number of laborers employed at that time on the 47 miles of Canal, as there are now on the 40 miles of Railroad. In these days of Retrenchment and reform, it is necessary that these things should be looked into An investigation will undoubtedly take place.—*Beaver Argus.*

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—

Corrected weekly by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

pot, lb.	5 a5½	Steel, co. lb	7a8†
pearl,	7	sad irons	6†
Ashes, sc. salts	4	Lead, in pigs	6½§
black salts	4*	in bars	7§
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$3†
Augers, qr.	6†	dry, lb.	12½†
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	7†
Bacon, lb.	6†	Leather, sole,	25§
Butter, keg,	8†	upper, doz.	$28a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	45 a 50†	calf skins,	20 a 24§
Beans, sh. bush.	87§	Lard,	9½§
Blscuit, sea. b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2¾†
w. crack. bbl.	$4 75†	Molasses,	37§
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra.	10d 5½§
Coals, bush.	4½†		8d 5½§
Candles, lb.	10		6d 6¾§
Copperas	2½a3*		4d 7½§
Cheese	5½†	other	7 §
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	$1 12½
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$20 a 21†
Coffee, g.in bgs	16a16½	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	9a11§	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3¼†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2¾†
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	11a12†	No. 3,	2¼†
4-4 Checks	13 a 21†	letter	2 50 a 4†
3-4 Stripes	17†	crown wrap.	$1 25
Cot. yarns, lb. No.	5, 25§	medium do.	$1 75a2†
Flour, bbl.	$5 *	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	35a36§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched. lb.	6½a7†	pkd. mess, bbl.	none
hatcheled.	9a10½*	prime,	do.
Flannels, cy. 4-4	40a50*	Potatoes, bush.	60§
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	5
New herring,	$9§	do. K'y.	4½§
shad,	12½§	Sugar, N.O. lb.	6¾a7½
mack'l	6a9†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu.	65†	lump,	13 a 14†
barley	45†	loaf,	14 a 17†
rye	43†	Salt,	$1 75 §
corn	37§	Soap, lb.	5 a 8†
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$3¾a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4¼a5†	wire No.	14, 16, $5
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	24†	keg, lb.	5 a 10cts†
½ do.	14†	leaf,	2a3¼†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	8†
pint	62½†	rough	6†
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6†	Tea. Y. H. lb.	90a$1 6*
Hemp, ton	$118§	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb	12a13†	imperial,	1 25§
green	5§	Wax. bees'	18*
Indigo, Span lb.	150	Wool,	26§
Bengal,	200†	Wool hats, doz.	$5½a6†
Iron, b. Jun. t.	$100*	Whisk. o. gall.	35a40†
Blooms, Jun.	$85§	new	27†
rolled	100*	Vices, bright	12½†
sheet, cwt	9*	black	9½ a 10†
pig, ton	$ 38§	4-4 br. Sheetg.	11 a 12†

Remarks—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

Pittsburgh Seminary
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
South East Corner of Grant & Second Sts.

The want of a permanent institution, located in the city, in which females should receive a useful and finished education, seems long to have been deeply felt by the inhabitants of this flourishing and wealthy city.

From the frequent and earnest solicitations of her friends, Miss Parry has, at length, undertaken to establish and carry into effective operation an Institution calculated, not only to supply the deficiency for which it is more immediately intended, but to offer such advantages as may render it worthy the patronage of the intelligent citizens of neigboring places.

The object of this seminary is to inculcate sound principles, inform the mind, refine the taste, and form the character: to effect this, there will be a strict and well-ordered system of government as well as of instruction: for little can be accomplished in the great business of education without efficient regulations and good order.

The building is spacious and handsomely situated in the most elevated and healthy part of the city, commanding a fine view of the Monongahela, and the adjacent hills. It is sufficiently central for the convenience of day scholars, and yet retired from the noise of business.

In the English department the branches are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Geography, and Astronomy, with the use of the Globes. History, Chronology, Botany, Chymistry, Rhetoric, Natural and Moral Philosophy.

English branches,	$8 00 per qr.
(Each qr. to consist of 12 weeks.)	
Music,	10 00
French,	8 00
Drawing in pencil, crayon, and water colors,	8 00
Oil Painting,	10 00

Boarding and tuition, including all the branches, two hundred dollars per annum. Each pupil must be supplied, by the parent or guardian, with a mattress, bedding, towels, combs, brushes, soap, and silver cup, table and tea spoon, with the initials of the name engraved on each. Each pupil required to repair and keep her own clothes in good order. Washing, stationery, &c. are extras. No charge made for the summer vacation, commencing on the twenty-third of July, and terminating on the thirty-first of August. No pupil engaged for a shorter period than two quarters; first quarter to be paid in advance. One month's notice to be given previous to withdrawing a pupil.

The Rev. Dr. Bruce, President of the Western University, and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in that Institution, will give lectures on Astronomy. Competent masters are engaged for the different branches.

References.—Rev. Robert Bruce, D. D.
Rev. G. Upfold, D. D.
Rev. C. Avery,
Dr. P. Mowry,
J. M. Snowden,
H. Holdship,
J. D. Davis,
N. B. Craig,
Hon. H. Denny.

Feb. 7.—tf.

FOR SALE,

A TWO Story Brick Dwelling House and Lot, in Diamond Alley, near the Second Presbyterian Church.

For terms, enquire of
GEORGE COCHRAN, of R'd

Dec. 3.-6w

American Almanac, for 1833.

The American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge, for 1833. Just received and for sale by

D. M. HOGAN,
No. 73 Wood street.

Dec. 4, 1832.—3t.

GERMAN LINEN,
Table Cloths, and Watches.

The Subscriber has received, on consignment, and offers for sale, at *reduced* prices, a quantity of excellent *German Shirting Linen and Table Cloths*, which will be sold by the single or more pieces.

Also, a number of *highly* finished Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cylinder Gold Watches, warranted.

CHAS. L. VOLZ,
Nov. 16—w3t No. 24 Wood street

JAMES WILSON,
HAT MANUFACTURER,

No. 66 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH,

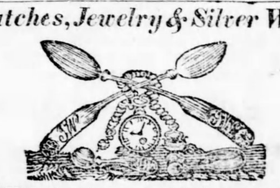
Respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has made arrangements with one of the most extensive *Cap Manufacturing Establishments* in New York, for a regular supply; and that he has just received a large assortment of Men's and Boys' Seal, Otter, Fur Front Canada, Extra Opera, Misse's Fine Seal, and Children's Chinchilla Caps.

Also—A large supply of low priced Hair Seal Caps, by the Case, Dozen, or Single. A few dozen of fine and coarse Seal Gloves, and Cloak Collars, which he offers to Country Merchants and others, on as good terms as they can be obtained in this city.

N. B. A good assortment of Fashionable, Beaver, and Common Hats; and seventy-five dozen Wool Hats, and Hatters' Furs and Trimmings.

September 28, 1832.—3mw

Watches, Jewelry & Silver Ware



The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has now on hand a large and elegant assortment of *Gold and Silver, Patent Lever, Repeating, Alarm, Lepine, and English WATCHES; Gold Chains, Seals, and Keys; Jet and Fillagree Ear Rings; Finger Rings, Breast Pins, Shirt Studs, Gold and Bead Guards, Ever Pointed Pencils, fine Pen Knives, Razors, and Scissors.*

Also—Silver Table, Dessert, and Tea Spoons; Silver and Cream Ladles; Silver Plated Castors; Fruit Baskets; Candle Sticks; Snuffers and Trays—all of which will be sold on the lowest terms, Wholesale or Retail. JOHN WALLACE.

N. B.—Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

☞Watches and Clocks repaired, as usual, in the best manner, and warranted to perform well.

September 14, 1832.—w3m

REMOVAL.
Boot and Shoe Making.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past and numerous favors of his friends and customers, and while he solicits a continuance of their liberal support, respectfully informs them that he has removed to *No. 27 Market Street*, next door to Mr. Wallace's Silver-smith shop, and directly opposite to his former stand, where he will carry on the business of BOOT AND SHOE MAKING; and he hopes by punctuality and attention to the orders of his friends and customers, to merit and receive their favor and patronage.

N. B.—Ladies' Prunello Ware, of the best quality, will be kept constantly on hand as above.

B. PERRY,
No. 27 Market street.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1832.—tf

CLASSICAL
AND ENGLISH ACADEMY

The Subscriber has opened an Academy of the above description, at 113 Fourth street, where he teaches the usual branches of Classical and English Education, preparatory to the Counting House, the College, and the Bar; and to the carrying on of the common business of life. From his former success in the Academy of Greensburgh, where he has been Principal for six years, he trusts he will be able to satisfy those who may patronise his Seminary.

☞Terms of Tuition moderate, and made known on application. THOMAS WILL.

Oct. 5.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Persuasion—a Novel: in 2 volumes. By Miss Austin.

2. Thatcher's Lives of the Indians: in two volumes; being Nos. 45, 46 of Harper's Family Library.

3. The Comforter, or Consolation for the Afflicted: by a Village Pastor.

4. Family Cabinet Atlas: containing 100 Maps and Engravings.

For sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
44 *Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.*

November 27—3t

Patent Blacksmith Vices,
AND LARGE SCREWS.

The subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public, that, in addition to the manufacturing of Patent Vices, they have commenced the manufacture of Large Screws, of every description, and are ready to fill all orders for either article, on short notice.—They will, also, furnish Mill Irons to order.

All orders, Screws for Tobacco Presses, Mill Screws, Rolling Mills, &c., &c., will be promptly attended to, if left at John Irwin's Rope Warehouse, corner of Fourth and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, at Cochran & Irwin's, No. 108, Second street, or at their shop, in Allegheny town, near S. Lothrop & Co's Rolling Mill.

Aug. 24.—iwtf. A. LAMONT & CO.

PITTSBURGH
STARCH MANUFACTORY.

The Partnership which existed between the subscribers was dissolved in April last. All persons having claims against said firm, are requested to present the same to Alexander Ferguson; and all persons indebted to them are required to make immediate payment.

ALEX. FERGUSON,
GEORGE KIRKPATRICK.

August 7—tf

For Sale,

Seventy-five Acres of Land, situated on Miller's Run, about twelve miles from Pittsburgh, six miles from Cannonsburgh, and the same distance from Noblestown

☞ *John Quincy Adams.*—There was always something in this distinguished individual, which, despite of the influence of a surrounding atmosphere of prejudice and party antipathy, we could not refrain from liking. Descended from a blood famous for patriotism and talent, he never stepped aside from the paths of republicanism to indulge in high notions of aristocracy. He was always plain in his appearance, and plainer still in his manners; his pump handle shake is as well known as his great integrity and superior abilities. No man was ever more industrious. He was indefatigable when a boy; and at fifteen had accomplished what many bright lads never acquire, and what few persons are so persevering as to attain before a considerably advanced age. Long conversant with public life he is thoroughly acquainted with all the details of business, and yet possesses a very comprehensive and minute store of book learning. A very able writer, he is also an able speaker. Though a great while exposed to the keenest scrutiny of the public, they find no flaw in him. His great faults, if he has any, are latent; no one yet has ever proved him so intent upon his own interests as not to give day and night to that of the public. No one has ever impeached his integrity; but, on the contrary, whenever the moment of heat is over, his very opponents acknowledge he is inflexibly honest, indefatigably industrious, temperate, frugal, economical, benevolent, sincere, plain dealing, few words and all performance. We doubt whether a better specimen of unadulterated New England could be found, than John Quincy Adams, a true descendant of the first settlers of the country.—*Providence Amer.*

Manufacture of India Rubber.—A number of improvements have been made, recently, for applying this material to a great variety of useful purposes. Mr. C. C. Nichols has introduced the manufacture of cloth of various kinds, saturated by it, which are adapted to a great number of uses. In one form of manufacture this cloth is admirably adapted for tympan sheets, for printing presses, being much superior to parchment, or any other cloth which we have seen used. It will probably be soon introduced into universal use for this purpose. It is also adapted to make shoes, boots, and other articles of dress impenetrable by water. Mr. N. has lately shown us a sample of cloth which is entirely coated on one side with the India Rubber, without any mixture of other materials, and thereby rendered entirely impervious to water and air, while the other side remains clean, and the cloth perfectly pliable. The discovery of a mode of preparing cloth in this manner, must be highly useful. It is applicable to any kind of cloth or slik of coarse or fine texture and to leather.—*Boston Patriot.*

Latest from Calcutta.—We are indebted to Messrs. Topliff for the loan of a file of the Bengal Hukura to the 7th Aug., inclusive, received by the ship Hoogly, from Calcutta 5th, and Sand Head 15th August. The Hoogly brought the first news of her arrival out. We have had time only to glance over the papers, and discover but two items of interest.

A dreadful fire occured on the 25th July, in the Fort. It commenced in the Arsenal, and destroyed two sides of the square used as *godowns* for all descriptions of stores, such as rope, canvass, tar, turpentine, pitch, accoutrements, &c., all of which, with the buildings, were completely destroyed. The loss is calculated at several sacks of rupees. The fortunate veering and subsidence of the wind saved the armory, which, with its splendid and immense stand of arms, was for a long time in imminent danger. To save the armory, recourse was had to battering down with shot from 18 pounders. No lives were lost.

In the papers of the 4th and the 8th, we find some speculations on the prospects of the Indigo crop. A Bungapore Indigo planter (in the Hukura of the 8th,) states that the crop in his district will be 24 per cent. less than last year. Letters from Ghazeepore, of the 25th July, represent a portion of the plant as in a dead and dying state, from a total want of rain.

In a paper of the 4th there are divers accounts from Jessore, Kishnagur, Tishoct, &c.—all represent the crop as backward and short. In some districts there had been no rain, and in others, too much. The falling off in the crop from the last year's produce is variously estimated.—*Boston Transcript.*

Proofs have recently been made of the French Colonel Paixhan's cannon for carrying bombs. The Military Governor of Antwerp, and the whole staff of the artillery, having assembled at Brassehaet, the experiments began with a gun of 10 inch diameter in the bore; the projectile weighed 190 lbs. (English,) and was carried an immense distance, without any detriment whatever to the accuracy of its direction. The experiment was repeated with equal result from an 8 inch gun. The range of these shells was computed to be 3,000 metres, or 5,282 yards. Canister shot may be launched from the Colonel's guns with most destructive efficacy. Successive experiments of their power were made with diameters of 8 or 10 inches—in other words, with a box containing 545 balls, and weighing 128 lbs; their effect was truly appalling.—*Union Service Journal.*

We understand that a history of the "Hartford Convention" is preparing by Theodore Dwight, Esq. of New York, who was Secretary of that body. The work, which will contain a review of the policy of the National Government, which led to the meeting of that Convention, is expected to make an octavo volume of from four to five hundred pages.—*Hartford Cour.*

FOREIGN ITEMS.

For some days past the *legitimist* Journals of Paris have persecuted, by their absurd calumnies, the family of Napoleon. These insults deserve no answer.

It is true that the first impression produced by the death of the son of Napoleon was, that the party, in losing its immediate Chief, was deprived of all power, and would soon cease to exist. Its enemies regarded this event, which carries affliction to the hearts of so many Frenchmen, as an important victory, and for the first time they bestowed some words of truth and justice on him whom they had no longer to dread.

The French Journals which announced the arrival of Joseph Bonaparte, at London, have spoken of it under different views. Having left America, on July 22, he could not know that on the same day the son of his brother (Napoleon the Second) died at Schoenbrunn. The English welcomed with interest the eldest brother of Napoleon on his arrival, at a period when the news of the death of his nephew was yet recent. In 1805 he was nominated eventual successor of Napoleon, should he die without children, and he obtained the same number of votes, 3,700,000. The political opinions which he has expressed, in his interviews with the persons who are acquainted with him, are those of his whole life, and of the country where he has lived for 17 years; the submission of the individual, whoever he may be, to the national will legitimately expressed—universal suffrage—municipal elections—the unrestricted liberty of the Press, the only guarantee for the preservation of the rights of the people.—*Foreign paper.*

Portable Milk.—M. Dirchoff, the Russian chemist, who some time since discovered the process of making starch into sugar, has lately made several experiments upon milk: the result of which he has arrived at is curious. He is said to have found a mode of keeping milk for use for any definite space of time. The process of preserving is this: he causes new milk to be evaporated over a slow fire until it is reduced to a powder. This powder is then put into a bottle, which is hermetically sealed. When the milk is wanted for use, it is only to dissolve some of the powder in a seasonable quantity of water, and the mixture so dissolved will have all the qualities, as well as the taste, of milk.—*Edinburgh Agricultural Journal.*

It is said that the libraries in Germany exceed, in number and value those of every other country; for instance, that of Vienna contains 300,000 volumes: Dresden, 200,000; Munich, 100,000 (chiefly supplied from the libraries of the suppressed monasteries;) Breslaw, 100,000; and Gottingen, 300,000. According to one calculation it is stated, that 150 public libraries contain 3,182,000 printed books, independently of manuscripts, pamphlets, prints, &c.—*Foreign paper.*

Railroad from London to Greenwich.—A splendid railway (says a paper of last night) is intended to be constructed between London and that most attractive and populous town, Greenwich, which will commence at the foot of London Bridge, and terminate near Thornton Inn, Greenwich.—It will consist of a series of arches, forming one continued bridge of a most light and elegant character; so that besides the utility of the work, it will deserve to be ranked among the greatest ornaments of the metropolis. The sum of four hundred thousand pounds will be expended on the undertaking, principally in the employment of workmen, and thus afford great assistance to those persons who have been lately discharged from the Dockyard at Deptford, and considerably decrease the present heavy charge made for poor-rates. Upon the railroad the journey, including stoppages, will not consume more than twelve minutes, and the fare will not amount to above half of what is at present paid.—*Foreign paper.*

Buonapartean Wealth.—The sum of money left by Madame Buonaparte to her son Joseph, is stated to be seventy-nine millions of francs, which reduced to federal currency is $15,718,125. It is believed that Joseph will never return to his seat at Bordentown. All his valuables were boxed and numbered previous to his departure for Europe, and left in charge of several old, but faithful domestics, subject to future orders.—*Poulson.*

At St. Cast, in the Cotes du Nord, the cholera had made such dreadful ravages, that all the inhabitants abandoned the commune without burying the dead, and leaving the sick to shift for themselves. As soon as the Officer who commanded the detachment of the 6th Light Infantry, at Matiguon, became informed of these circumstances, he proceeded to the deserted village with a part of his detachment, caused the dead to be interred, and established his men there to take care of the sick.

An account from Dijon, states that a manufacturer has discovered a cold dye for blue which will save one quarter of the expense of the present process. It is well known that many fruitless experiments were made for substituting woad for indigo at a time, when in consequence of the Continental blockade, the French manufacturers were deprived of the latter article.

Capt. Scarborough, of the schr. Firm, arrived at Baltimore, in 125 days from the Cape de Verd Islands, states that the inhabitants of the Islands continued to suffer for the want of rain; and he was informed by Mr. Gardner, the American Consul, that several persons in the country, engaged in the sale of provisions, had been murdered, by parties organized for that purpose.—*Poulson.*

Gold Mines in Egypt.—A letter from Alexandria, in Egypt, dated Aug. 12, states that M. Linant, a French traveler, has discovered a rich mine of gold in the mountains that run along the Isthmus of Suez. He conveyed 9 chests of the ore to Cairo, some of which, on being smelted, rendered one-fifth of pure metal. The most productive of the mines of Peru do not afford a larger proportion.—*Poulson.*

Land Communication between Europe and China.—According to accounts from Moscow, the proprietors of the diligences and wagons, in that city, intend to extend their communications to Warsaw; and, in the course of next year, to the governments of Tamboff, Kasan, Peren, Tobolsk, Irkitzk, Iakutzk, to Kiackta, on the frontiers of China. Thus there will be direct communication by land from the frontiers of China to Petersburgh, Moscow, Warsaw, and perhaps to Paris, with which view M. Muller, the head of the Moscow establishment, intends to treat with the Messageries of Paris.—*German paper.*

Cotton.—Comparison of the consumption of cotton, in France and England.

From the Edinburgh Review.

Years.	*In England.*	*In France.*
1822	144,180,000 *lbs.*	64,559,700 *lbs.*
1823	147,125,000	51,693,600
1824	174,174,000	73,187,400
1825	169,164,000	64,938,000
1826	164,640,000	84,300,300
1827	211,167,000	83,907,900
1828	217,701,000	76,916,900
1829	221,674,000	79,425,000
1830	242,000,000	75,235,200
1831	257,500,000	73,152,900

[According to the preceding statement, the consumption of cotton is considerably less in France than in the United States. About 85 millions of pounds will be used in our factories in the present year. Is not this a market worth looking to?]—*Niles.*

By the ship Ajax, Capt. Heirn, arrived at New York, from Liverpool, we learn that the ship Algonquin had been got up, and was in the bason repairing when Captain H. left; she was much damaged.—*Poulson.*

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1832.

☞ The river continues in fine order—Steam Boats arrive and depart daily.

☞ Our city continues entirely healthy. No case of Cholera has occurred for twenty days past. We understand, however, that some of the hawkers and forestallers still circulate reports in the country which are highly injurious to the public. It is a matter worthy the consideration of our councils, whether such conduct is not indictable, and whether it would not be proper to offer a handsome reward for the detection of such scoundrels.

☞ We anticipate our usual day of publication, to have clear decks for the reception of the Message, which will probably arrive this night, and which we will place before our readers without delay.

NULLIFICATION.—South Carolina, it seems, will proceed in her headlong and most unpatriotic course.—The subject of Nullification has been so long discussed, and its adoption so frequently threatened, that we had hoped that the extraordinary excitement which has prevailed in South Carolina would have subsided. We are mistaken, however; the efforts of a few more designing men to exasperate the better portion of the community of that patriotic state, have been successful. An Ordinance has been reported, in the Convention, which must meet the approbation even of that unprincipled Englishman, Judge Cooper, and if passed, must give more satisfaction to British manufacturers, than any event which has recently taken place in the United States.

Next to a total abandonment of their base designs, it was most desirable that the promoters of this dangerous scheme of nullification should come boldly and unequivocally up to their work. It was highly desirable that, if they did persist in exciting dissension, and provoking internal broils, that they should do it openly, honestly, fearlessly—do it in such a manner as would leave no doubt in the minds of the great body of the community, who were the aggressors in any unhappy controversy which might ensue—do it in such a manner as would exhibit plainly to the honest portion of their blinded followers, the result to which a perseverance in their course must lead. All this they will have done, if the convention pass the ordinance as it is reported, (and we have no doubt it will do so,) and the legislature adopts the measures recommended.

A slight examination of the provisions of the ordinance will show that the course which it points out must inevitably produce collision between the General Government and South Carolina.

By this ordinance, the Tariff acts (particularly that of July last) are declared to be null and void; and it is made the duty of the Legislature to adopt such measures as may be necessary to prevent the operation of those acts, after the 1st day of February next.

It is also ordained that no case, either in law or equity, decided in the state courts, in which the validity of that ordinance, and of the Tariff acts are called into question shall be removed to the United States' Court. Having thus, as the Convention supposed, secured to their own courts the exclusive jurisdiction of all cases arising under the Tariff, the next step was to prevent the *possibility* of a decision in favor of the constitutionality of the Tariff.—This is admirably managed by the following process.

First—all persons now holding offices, or who may hereafter be appointed to offices, in that state, whether a Judge, a Justice of the Peace, a Sheriff, or a Constable, are required to take an oath, well and truly to obey, enforce, and execute the ordinance. By another provision, in this admirable instrument of legislation, it is provided that, before any juror is empannelled in any cause in which the validity of the ordinance is called in question, he shall take an oath to obey, enforce, and execute that ordinance.

Thus the scheme for the *prevention* of justice, in the State Courts, is perfected. The Judges are all sworn to decide in favor of the ordinance, and against the constitutionality of the Tariff Law; and the Jurors all take a similar oath: so that, in the South Carolina Courts, all suits for duties may be said to be *decided* before they are *commenced*—the verdicts and judgments must be in favor of defendants, or else the Judges and Jurors violate their oaths. Judges and Jurors are usually expected to decide, *after hearing the evidence*—in Carolina they swear *before the trial is commenced*, to decide against the General Government.

But, after the decision in the *packed* State Court, the case might be revised in the Supreme Court. This is provided against by preventing, or at least endeavoring to prevent, its removal. Having thus, as they supposed, prevented the collection of duties, by *course of law in that state*, it only remained for them to cut off all other modes of collection.

To sum up, then, briefly, this whole matter, South Carolina declares that, if duties fall due in her custom houses, they *shall not be collected;* and, if the custom houses are closed, she will secede. That is, we must either abandon the Tariff, in obedience to the mandate of South Carolina, or she will abandon the Union.

We repeat, then, it is well that the demagogues, in Carolina, have thus plainly marked out the course they mean to pursue—none can misunderstand them. The twenty-three states must submit to the dictation of one state, or that state will secede. This is the peaceful remedy of Nullification, with which the conspirators of Carolina had hitherto gulled their unsuspecting followers. There is no harm in nullification, preach these knaves, until they have brought their deluded disciples to the very verge of the precipice, then they show that nullification is secession, and secession, under present circumstances, must be treason. Even the editor of the Telegraph declares that, the Ordinance goes too far; that the authors of it have acted unwisely—it proposes secession, it will give the enemies of nullification a great advantage. Indeed it will. It gives them this advantage—it makes manifest to those who thought nullification a harmless and peaceable remedy, the perilous nature of their error. It shows to them, most clearly, that they have been blindly wandering on the very brink of a tremendous precipice, and we have a hope (not a very faint hope) that thousands of these blind followers will start back with horror from their course.

We do not despair of the republic. We have passed through other trials, and we trust we will also pass through this; perhaps, however, not unscathed. It is true we have not much confidence in the wisdom or virtue of our chief magistrate. It is true that he has permitted, nay encouraged, Georgia to *nullify* a law of Congress and sixty treaties with the Indians. Neither Congress nor the voice of Nation could, in that case, induce him to conform to the dictates of his oath of office—his heart, or rather his temper, was with Georgia. In the case in hand, we have the best security for his good behavior; it will not be necessary to urge him forward; it will only be required to restrain him. Nullification is *now* the child of John C. Calhoun, and Andrew Jackson never forgave an enemy. Trace his history from the hour when he holds in interminable confinement that miserable creature Tobias Watkins, back to the day when he left 'Dickinson weltering in his gore,' and we find no fitter parallel for him than Mr. Adams' Hero, Dermot Mac Morrogh.

"Three hundred heads of slaughter'd foes were brought
To Dermot, who beheld them with delight;
And dar'd, from lips with foul pollution fraught,
To thank the God of mercy for that sight.
One ghastly face, between his teeth he caught,
With foaming rage to mangle and to bite.
To such extremes can human frenzy go,
To glut revenge upon a fallen foe."

It is a fortunate circumstance that, although Congress could not stimulate him to the necessary exertion against Georgia, yet it can prevent the application of too much energy against South Carolina. Fortunately, he is not now the commander of that military district, and cannot enforce the Second Section—*as he understands it.*

On Dits.—We learn from a source entitled to confidence, that Mr. Speaker Stevenson is to go to England, Mr. Livingston to France, and Mr. McLane to be translated to the State Department. It is also rumored, but not on the same authority, that Mr. Dallas will go into the Treasury Department, and Colonel R. M. Johnson succeed Major Barry as Post Master General.—*N. Y. Courier.*

The State of Georgia is about to perpetrate one of the most shameless and atrocious depredations, that was ever committed in times of profound peace, upon any nation or people. Without awaiting the extinguishment of the Indian title, as pledged by the General Government to that state, —without regarding the existing title of the Cherokees—without regard to the most solemn treaties, guaranteeing for ever to the Cherokees the occupancy of their lands, her Governor has fixed upon the 22nd inst., as the day, when she will commence drawing for our lands and gold mines by a lottery system. The progress of her iniquity, and our grievances has not been without our observation.—We have been cast into dungeons, there to lie, until some humane gentleman interposed for our relief. Our hands have been fettered, for daring to dig our own gold, and our backs have been scourged by weapons in the hands of the Georgia Guard. Our lives have been endangered, and some have been laid cold to rise no more, by the hands of the midnight ruffian. Our missionaries have been torn from their families and churches, and schools, and incarcerated in a loathsome penitentiary, and our moral and religious improvement has been retarded. The property of our unoffending citizens has been taken and continues to be taken by intruders, and without redress. While we have submitted to one calamity, another & another, like the billows of an angry sea, has rolled upon us. Still our position has not been moved, nor not even by the appointment of that day when Georgia honor was to be run through a sporting wheel to enable her to seize our land. We have looked forward to the crisis, when the President of the United States would be moved by public opinion to the execution of our treaties, and would restore to the rights affirmed to us by the Supreme Court. But the President continues to withhold his fostering care of these rights, and refuses to fulfil in good faith our treaties with him. In the interim messengers and agents of the President have been arriving at our councils, soliciting the exchange of lands, but we have as promptly refused. Animated by the justice of our cause, and confiding in the constitutional requisition and power of the government to restore us our rights, let us hold fast our religious belief, that a righteous cause will never fall. The drawing of the lottery and the settling of our lands, can never convey to Georgia a title; it can be only a forcible entry, and illegal possession of the premises, and if persisted in, will certainly endanger the stability of the American institutions, and plunge the general government into deeper and darker chaos. To ward off this impending darkness lowering on the present policy of the government, let us hope the good people of the United States will not be insensible, to a speedy termination of this unhappy controversy, by a restitution of the rights of which we have and may be deprived. In conclusion, we have to state to our readers, that ere this time, the lottery may have gone into operation for the drawing of our lands, and a few days more, may perhaps disclose their seizure. But let us continue in the path of rectitude and peace, educate our children, encourage temperance, improve our arms, and sow quantities of grain for the subsistence of our families xnet year.—*Cherokee Phœnix.*

Religious Souvenir, for 1833.

JUST received, THE RELIGIOUS SOUVENIR—a Christmas, New Year's, & Birth Day's Present, for 1833. Edited by G. T. Bedell, D. D., Rector of Saint Andrew's Church, Philadelphia. For sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
Dec. 7, 1832—4t

Lots for Sale or Lease.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, a few Lots of Ground, containing about Ten Acres each.

Also, for Rent, from the 1st of April next, Thirty Acres of Land, well watered, and enclosed with board fence, having thereon a good Brick Dwelling House, with suitable offices—all of which is handsomely situated near East Liberty—5 miles from the city.

☞ For terms, and further particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.
December 7, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby notified, that a certain Note, drawn by the subscribers, and payable to the order of B. A. Fahnestock, dated the 24th November, 1832, for $2,138 36, has been attached in their hands, as the property of Thos. C. Forbes, at the suit of Henry J. Grew. Payment of the same will therefore be withheld, until said suit is disposed of, or the attachment otherwise legally removed.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co.
December 7—8t

Elegant, Figured Gum Elastics,

AT NO. 73 MARKET STREET,
CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

GEORGE ALBREE has just received a choice lot of Ladies' *High Quartered,* and *Elegant Figured Gum Elastic Over Shoes.*

ALSO—Ladies' and Gentlemen's *Common Figured, Gum Elastic Overshoes*—perfectly seasoned by age, and fit for wear.

Nov. 16—3t&w6t

Missionary Gazetteer.

THE Missionary Gazetteer; comprising a Geographical and Historical account of the various stations of the American and Protestant Missionary Societies, of all Denominations; with their progress in Evangelization and Colonization; Illustrated by engravings. By B. B. Edwards. Just received and for sale by D. M. HOGAN, No. 73 Wood street. Dec. 4, 1832.—2t.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 25, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 15th December, 1832. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$10,000 is	$10,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	2,260	2,260
10	1,000	10,000
10	500	5,000
10	300	3,000
20	200	4,000
65	100	6,500
56	50	2,800
56	40	2,240
112	30	3,360
112	25	2,800
224	20	4,480
1960	10	19,600
15400	5	77,000
45760 tickets.		$183,040

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000 and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
Dec. 7, 1832.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 25, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 15th December, 1832. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. 66 No. Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$10,000 is	$10,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	2,260	2 260
10	1,000	10,000
10	500	5,000
10	300	3,000
20	200	4,000
65	100	6,500
56	50	2,800
56	40	2,240
112	30	3,360
112	25	2,800
224	20	4,480
1960	10	19,600
15400	5	77,000
45760 tickets.		$183,040

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

☞ For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address

WM. HAMILTON,
No. 17 Exchange Building, St. Clair street.
Dec. 7, 1832.

A STRAY HEIFER.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, formerly Duncan's place, in Pitt township, on or about the 10th of November, a Red and White Heifer—no marks perceivable. The owner, upon proving property and paying charges, may take her away.

JOHN HERRON.
December 7—3t

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 25, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 15th December, 1832: Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. 66 Number Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

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10	300	3,000
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112	25	2,800
224	20	4,480
1960	10	19,600
15400	5	77,000
45760 tickets.		$183,040

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!
Dec. 7, 1832.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 25, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 15th December, 1832. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

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56	40	2,240
112	30	3,360
112	25	2,800
224	20	4,480
1960	10	19,600
15400	5	77,000
45760 tickets.		$183,040

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

☞ For Prizes, apply to or address

S. J SYLVESTER,
Corner of Wood and Fourth streets, or next the Exchange, St. Clair street.
Dec. 7, 1832.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE "PHILOLOGICAL INSTITUTE."—The fifth Anniversary of the "Philological Institute" will be celebrated at the Washington Coffee House, on the evening of Saturday the 8th inst.

Those who were members of the said Society at the period of its adjournment, are requested to attend. By resolution of the Meeting.

ROBERT M. RIDDLE,
WILLIAM M. SHINN,
WILLIAM LITTLE,
GEORGE WALLACE,
R. D. CHAPMAN,
Committee of Arrangement.
Dec. 4, 1832.—2t.

Moshcim's Church History.

AN ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY, Ancient and Modern: by the late learned John Lawrence Mosheim, D. D. A New Edition, in two volumes, octavo. For sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
44 *Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.*
November 30—8t

TO CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny county, Pa., for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and the said Court have appointed the *Fourth Monday in December next,* at the Court House, in Pittsburgh, for the hearing of us and our creditors; when and where you may attend, if you think proper.

JOHN SMITH,
Of Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, Tinner.
WILLIAM A. LEWIS,
Of Pittsburgh, Brewer.
Nov. 30—w3t

West Chester Boarding School

FOR GIRLS,

IS located in the Borough of West Chester, Chester County, Pennsylvania, 24 miles west of Philadelphia, whence, on the completion of the rail road, nearly finished, the means of access to the school will be easy. There is at present by stages daily communication with Philadelphia, Lancaster, and Harrisburgh, and three times a week with Baltimore.

The situation is elevated and healthy, commanding an extensive prospect of a highly cultivated country. The buildings have been planned and completed expressly with a view to promote the comfort of the pupils; and it is believed the accommodations and care are such as to enable them to pursue their studies with satisfaction and advantage.

The school year consists of 48 weeks, divided into two terms: the first to commence the last second day in the 10th month, (October) and continue 24 weeks, when there will be a vacation of two weeks. The second term will then commence and continue 24 weeks, when there will be another vacation of two weeks.

Pupils are not admitted for less than a term, unless under peculiar circumstances.

If requested, scholars from a distance may remain in the family during the vacation.

The course of instruction comprises Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Plain Needle Work, History, Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Botany, Book Keeping, Rhetoric, Composition, and the elementary branches of the Mathematics.—Lectures on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy are delivered during the winter, illustrated by appropriate experiments.

The charge for tuition in the above branches, with the use of Maps, Globes, and Library; Board, Lodging and Washing, are $70 per term—$35 payable in advance, and $35 at the close of the term.

The French Language, Drawing and Painting, are taught at an additional charge of $5 per quarter for each. Ornamental Work in Fancy Articles, $1 per quarter.

No charge is made for the use of class books for reading—other books and stationary furnished at the usual prices.

Each pupil must be provided with her own wash basin and towels.

It is desired that parents and guardians avoid furnishing their daughters or wards with jewelry, expensive laces, or any other needless articles of apparel, and that they do not leave with them the control of money.

PHILIP PRICE,
JOHN P. SMITH.
West Chester, 9mo. 26, 1832. [Nov. 30—w4t.]

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, trading under the firm of CHARLES F. POCHON & Co., was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 1st inst. All persons indebted to the late concern are requested to make payment as early as possible to Charles F. Pochon, who is duly authorized to settle the business of said concern.

CHAS. F. POCHON.
EDWARD CHASSAING.
Baltimore, Nov. 22, 1832.

NOTICE.

CHARLES F. POCHON respectfully informs the citizens of Baltimore, as well as his friends in the country, that he will continue the Wholesale and Retail Grocery Business, as heretofore carried on by the late firm of C. F. Pochon & Co. He will also continue to devote particular attention to the *Commission and Forwarding Business,* and hopes, by close attention to business, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who will favor him with their custom.

CHARLES F. POCHON,
No. 270 Baltimore street.
November 30—8t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC, and Repository of Useful Knowledge, for the year 1833.

2. Two Hundred Receipts for French Cookery: by Miss Leslie, Author of Seventy-Five Receipts.

3. Tales of Glauber Spa: by several American writers: 2 volumes: being 27 & 28 Library of Select Novels.

4. The Swiss Family Robinson; or Adventures of a Father, and Mother, and Four Sons, on a Desert Island; being Nos. 2 & 3, of Boys' and Girls' Library. For sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
44 *Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.*
December 4—3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against SAMUEL H. SCOTT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, will please to present them to the subscriber for payment. Those who are indebted, are requested to make payment.

CHAS. S. BRADFORD,
Nov. 16.—w6t. *Administrator.*

J. SHIDLE, Manufacturer of Paper Hangings, has removed to St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. march 9—tf.

"CARROLL BLUES."

PERSONS wishing to attach themselves to said Volunteer Corps, about to be organized in this city, will apply for admission to the undersigned, the Electing Committee. The uniform will be similar to that lately adopted for Infantry by the United States.

JAMES M'KEE,
L. S. JOHNS,
R. H. GRAY,
J. B. M'KOWN,
T. A. HILLIER.
November 30, 1832.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup, immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhœa, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at M. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.

December 4, 1832.—tf

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, held at the city of Pittsburgh, on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1832, before the Judges of the said court—William Marks and John M'Dowell, (administrators of William Herdman, late of Fayette township, Allegheny county, deceased,) will expose to public sale, by public vendue and out cry, on Thursday, the 3d day of January, A. D. 1833, at 12 o'clock, (noon) on the premises, One Tract of Land, situate in Fayette township and county aforesaid, bounded by Chartier's creek and lands of Christopher Cowan, Thomas Dorrington, and William Henry, known by the name of the 'South Place,' and containing one hundred and twenty-eight acres and sixty perches.

And, also, one other Tract or Piece of Land, situate in the township and county aforesaid, bounded by lands of Thomas Dorrington, James Ewing, Isaac Walker, Robert Boyd, and heirs of William Henry, generally known by the name of 'Farm Hill,' containing two hundred and twenty acres and one hundred and thirty perches, being the real estate of said deceased. Terms at sale.

[By the Court.] WM. M'CLURE, *Clerk.*

Dec. 4, 1832.—ts.

When some '*Young Spirit*,' fresh returned from war,
With vaunting words proclaims his mighty acts,
The '*Veteran*' smiles, points to some honored scar,
And calmly says, '*these things*,' my friends, are *facts*.

A PLAIN statement, addressed to Adventurers. The most Fortunate of Vendors!—the 'Vetern' Prize Seller SYLVESTER has sold, within three months, Three Prizes of $30,000—say $90,000; besides other '*Tit Bits*,' to the am't of $150,000!! And all within ninety days!!!

Come on, my friends, I have yet many Prizes in reserve, and the following Grand Capitals are soon to be drawn: $40,000; $25,000; $20,000; $10,000: be speedy, remember, 'Take time by the forelock.' No Agent, Vendor, or Broker, nor any two together, has had such 'unparalleled success' as SYLVESTER.

Dec. 4. Corner of Wood & 4th streets.

TO LET,

A NUMBER of Small Brick Houses, near Grant's Hill. The houses are well calculated for small families, having the convenience of Hydrant Water, and each house containing a Cooking Stove in the basement story. For further particulars, enquire of Edward Moore, or CHARLES AVERY.

Dec. 4, 1832.—4t

NEW INVENTION,

Faber's Patent Clover Mill.

GEORGE FABER, of Chambersburgh, and Edward Faber, of the city of Pittsburgh, having obtained Letters Patent for a Machine for Hulling and Cleaning Clover Seed, White Caps and Smut from Wheat, &c., are now prepared to sell Machines, or Counties' and States' Rights to make, vend or use them. Persons feeling disposed to avail themselves of this useful invention, can see a Machine in operation, and obtain all necessary information concerning it, by applying at the Machine Card Manufactory of Geo. Faber & Sons, No. 116, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to George Faber, Chambersburgh, Pa.

Mills constructed agreeably to this invention, may be worked by manual labor, and will hull without any injury to the seed. A Wind Mill may be attached to the Clover Mill, so that all kinds of grain may be cleaned.

Letters on the subject, addressed as above, will meet immediate attention.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1832.—tf.

KEEPSAKE, FOR 1833.

JUST received, THE KEEPSAKE, for 1833, the most splendid Annual for the season; embellished with 18 Splendid Line Engravings, under the direction of Charles Heath.

Also, HEATH'S PICTURESQUE ANNUAL, for 1833, with 26 beautifully finished Engravings, from Drawings, by Clarkson Stanfield.

For sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
44 *Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.*

November 27—4t

☞ The Subscriber, of the firm of STROOP & CAROTHERS, having declined business in favor of ISAIAH DICKEY, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of DICKEY & CAROTHERS; who are now authorized to settle all transactions in their former business. JACOB STROOP.

Pittsburgh, July 9, 1832.

NEW WHOLESALE

Grocery and Commission Warehouse,

NUMBER 168 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have on hand, from the eastern and southern markets, a large and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, on accommodating terms. Also, on hand, 3000 pounds prime Old Cheese.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

N. B. The highest price, in cash or groceries, will be paid for all kinds of country produce.

July 10.—tf

LACEY'S ELOCUTION.

AN Illustration of the *Principles* of *Elocution;* designed for the use of schools, by *Rev. Wm. B. Lacey*, A. M., Professor of *Belles Lettres*, &c. in the University of Pennsylvania.

For sale by D. M. HOGAN,
November 27—3t 73 Wood street.

TO LET,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,

THE dwelling, at present occupied by the subscriber, No. 29 Irwin's Row, Liberty street. Enquire of John Irwin, or the subscriber,

J. R. LAMBDIN.

ALSO—An Office in the Museum Building, corner of Market and Fourth streets. Enquire at the Museum. Nov. 27—tf

BINDERS' BOARDS,

JUST received and for sale by
COCHRAN & IRWIN,
Dec. 4—4w No. 108 Second street.

STATE MAP OF OHIO.

A TOPOGRAPHICAL and Statistical Map of the State of Ohio, in Rollers. Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
44 *Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.*
Dec. 4, 1832—3t

CANVASSED HAMS.

JUST received, in superior order, 1000 CANVASSED HAMS—for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,
Nov. 13—tf Water street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

Darlington & Peebles,

(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

No. 51 Market, between 3d & 4th streets,

Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

Also, a well selected assortment of Edge Tools, Bench and Moulding Planes.

B. DARLINGTON,
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

B. DARLINGTON.

Nov. 20, 1832.—tf.

LAMPS,

Opening, at the Carpet Ware Rooms,

Corner of Market and Front streets,

OPPOSITE COL. GLEIM'S COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

AMONG which are, Astral, Mantel, Chandelier, 1, 2, 3, and 4 Branch, for Stores, Churches, &c.; Writing, Reading, Bracket, Hall, and Street Lamps. Lamp Wicks, Balance Balls, Chains, &c. A. M'FADDEN.

November 6.—tf

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,

BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,

Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - *per annum*,	$130
Tuition in Music, - - - -	40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, -	24
Oil Painting, - - - -	40
French, - - - -	20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does not exceed two hundred dollars a year. Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.

September 13, 1831.

HEALTH ALMANAC FOR 1833.

THE HEALTH ALMANAC, for 1833, with Maxims and Rules for the Preservation of Health. Just received, and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

Also, for sale, as above, English and German Almanacs, of different kinds, by the gross, dozen, or single one. Sept. 14—tf

AUCTION SALES.

WILL be sold on Monday, 24th Sept. at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the corner of Market and Fourth streets, on Assignment, the entire stock of Samuel Stevenson, consisting of a very large and splendid assortment of Dry Goods, among which are the following articles, viz: Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Flannels, Blankets, Carpeting, Hearth Rugs, Tickings, Bombazetts, Circassians, Bombazines, French and English Merinoes, Black Lasting, Moreens, Beaverteens, Bangup Cord, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Umbrellas, Bed Spreads, Calicoes, Ginghams and Plaids, Silk and Cotton Vestings, Silk and Tabby Velvets, Cotton and Linen Diaper, Painted Muslins, Crape Robes, Plain and Figured Swiss, Jaconet, Mull and Book Muslins, Cambric do. Black, Green, Yellow and Italian Crape, Black, Worsted and White Cotton Hose, Black Silk do., Thibet Hdkfs., Fancy Silk, do. Black Lustring do., Mandarin, do., Popileno, do., Linen, do., Black and Cotton, do., Worsted and Valencia Shawls, Cotton and Merino, do., Gauze Scarfs, Bobinet Capes, Bobinet Footing, Cotton Lace, Bobinet and Thread do., Linen Cambric, Linen Collars, Glazed Muslins, Foundation Muslins, Buttons, Beaver and Hoskin Gloves, Black and White Silk do., Cotton Cord, Sewing Silk, Patent Thread, Gimps, Combs, Cotton Balls, &c. &c. &c.

N. B.—Sales continued from day to day until all is closed.

W. BELL, Jr.
JOHN ALEXANDER,
THOS. STEVENSON,
Sept. 21.—tf *Assignees.*

FOR SALE LOW.

I WISH to Sell the balance of my lot on Grant's Hill: there are nine houses, in good tenantable order, on the premises, and room for eight or nine more, without interfering with said houses. The property will be divided into one, two, or three lots, so as to suit purchasers. The terms will be accommodating.

Also, I will rent my Warehouse, which I now occupy, on the corner of Penn and Hand Streets, with or without purchasing the Stock I have now on hand. I will make the terms easy.

JAMES HASLETT.

December 4, 1832.—7t

China & Queensware.

PEPPARD & CALLAN, importers, No. 37 Wood street, are receiving, in addition to their spring stock, a very general assortment of NEW PATTERNS, of a superior quality of ware.

DINING and TEA SETS, mantel ornaments, with plain and Cut Glass, at moderate prices.

June 22, 1832.—tf

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

75 Bbls. Molasses, received per Transport, and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

may 25, 1832.

Exchange Establishment,

NO. 68 WOOD STREET.

Zanesville	1	Michigan	3
Muskingum	1	Pottsville	1
New Jersey	1a2	Chambersburgh	1
Delaware	1	Wilksbarre	1½
Virginia	1	Lake Erie	2
New England	2	Painesville	2
South Carolina	3	New York	1½a2
North Carolina	5	Scioto	3
Louisiana	5		

GEORGE A. COOK,
Aug. 17. Exchange Broker.

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.

may 4, 1832—tf

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

R. B. CURLING & SONS, grateful for the very liberal patronage they have hitherto received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have considerably enlarged their factory; and having associated with them Mr. H. HIGBY, under the firm of CURLING, HIGBY & CURLINGS, they respectfully solicit a continuance of former favors.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 21, 1832.—tf

New Hardware Establishment.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening, at *No.* 58, *WOOD STREET*, a very extensive and choice assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c.,

of the latest importations, which they offer to country merchants and others, on at least as good terms as they can be purchased in any establishment in this city.

WALLACE, HOWE & CO.

Pittsburgh, September 21, 1832.—3m.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

LIQUORS.

3 PIPES Bordeaux Brandy;
2 do Holland Gin;
30 Quarter Casks Sweet Malaga Wine.

Just received and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

march 9.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

JUST receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, a large and valuable assortment of

Bibles, of all prices;
Psalm and Hymn Books;
School Books, of all kinds;
Quills and Slates;
Writing and Wrapping Paper;
Wall Paper and Playing Cards;

Together with a great variety of articles suitable for the country trade, all of which are offered cheap at SYLVESTER'S, Corner of Wood and Fourth streets.

☞ Rags taken in exchange for goods, or bought for cash, at highest market price.

October 9, 1832.

400 SUPERIOR SPANISH HIDES;
60 Bales Mississippi and Tennessee COTTON;
50 Hhds. Ky. LEAF TOBACCO.

Received by late arrivals, and for sale by

H. MAC SHANE,
Nov. 2.—1mo 76 Front street.

☞ LOOK HERE, FASHIONABLES!

YOU have, for a long time past, been inquiring of me for the New Style SWAG TOP CAPS. Now, take notice, I have this day received, from Philadelphia, a small lot of

SWAG TOP CLOTH CAPS,

Of various Colors and Sizes. Call soon, or "you'll be a day after the fair."

S. J. SYLVESTER,
Corner of Wood and Fourth streets, or next the Exchange, St. Clair street.

☞ A large assortment of Common Caps, suitable for the country trade, for sale, Wholesale and Retail. Oct. 19

CARPETING.

OPENED, this day, at the new building, opposite Col. Gleim's Commercial House, corner of Market and Front streets,

Recent Importation and Entire New Patterns:

Brussels, Imperial, Royal Damask, English Kiddirminster, Scotch Ingrain, Venitian Ingrain; including A LOT OF HEARTH RUGS, of Various Patterns and Qualities.

A. M'FADDEN.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 6.—tf.

SOUVENIRS FOR 1833!

THE TOKEN AND ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, embellished with 20 engravings.

The London Forget Me Not, with 11 engravings.

The Pearl, with 9 engravings.

JOHN I. KAY & CO.,
No. 44, *Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.*
Nov. 9.—tf.

STRICTURES and Critical Remarks, in relation to the *Canal Policy in Pennsylvania:* by a *Citizen*. Just published, and for sale by D. M. HOGAN, J. I. KAY & Co., L. LOOMIS & Co., and JOHNSTON & STOCKTON.

November 27—3t

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing, under the firm of Wm. G. Davis & Co., Blairsville, Pa., and Wm. G. Davis & Co., Wheeling, Va., is dissolved by mutual consent.

Any persons having unsettled accounts against either of the above concerns, will please present them for payment to John D. Davis & Co.; and those indebted, are requested to make payments without delay, to either of the subscribers.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, 30th march, 1832.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have associated themselves together in business, under the firm of JOHN D. DAVIS & CO., as Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants; and respectfully offer their services to their friends and the public. No 38, Water, and 78, Front streets.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, march 30, 1832.—tf.

250 BBLS. LOAF SUGAR; received per Steam Boat Friend, and for sale unusually low, by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

may4, 1832.

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

☞ For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.

April 13, 1832.—tf

30 Hhds. Superior quality Leaf Tobacco (new crop)—received per Polander.

For sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

may 25, 1832.

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's
Drug Store, No 42, *Market street.*

July 31.

NOTES AND GOLD.

EVERY description of Bank Note Paper discounted at reduced rates. The highest premium paid for Foreign and American GOLD.

Notes and Drafts collected: interest allowed on Special Deposits.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
Sept. 21, 1832.

COTTON SPINNER WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, living in Kentucky, about six miles from Cumberland river, having a Cotton Factory, with 240 Spindles, and a Wool Carding Machine, all propelled by water power, intends to add more Spindles and other Machinery to the same, and would like to engage a man of integrity of character, with sober and industrious habits, well qualified to manage and keep the same in repair, &c. A man with a family would be preferred, who could be accommodated with a House and Garden, in a healthy situation. A person, with the necessary qualifications, who could furnish some capital, to be laid out in additional Machinery, &c., could obtain an interest, if desired; or the advertiser would receive proposals to pay a stipulated price per dozen for spinning, and furnish hands and stock, or would give a reasonable salary. No one need apply unless he can produce the best recommendations for character and qualifications. For further information, please apply to Messrs. Riddle, Forsyth & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; or address the Post Master,, Millville, Caldwell county, Kentucky.

August 14—tf

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

JAMES R. LAMBDIN,

Portrait & Miniature Painter,

(No. 29 IRWIN'S ROW, LIBERTY STREET,)
PITTSBURGH.

☞ His friends, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call and view specimens.

September 21—tf

TO BE LET,

THE two New Four Story Brick Store Houses, on the corner of Market street and the Diamond. For terms, apply to JAMES B. IRWIN.

September 18.—tf

NEW COACH

MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style*. Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,

Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Carioloes, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.

☞ REPAIRING done with dispatch.

JOHN HISE,
SAM'L. C. COLE.

☞ New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs, always on hand, for sale or barter.

November 23.—tf

ABISHAI WAY,

NEW STONE FRONT STORE
NO. 47 MARKET STREET,

HAS just received, from the east, a large and general assortment of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

Suited to the Season, including a constant supply of the Cheap and Durable Fabrics manufactured by the Harmony Society, at Economy; all of which will be sold by the Piece or Package, at reasonable prices.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS

Of every No. and quality to suit purchasers.

November 13, 1832.—4wcw8t.

PIG METAL.

THE Subscribers have just received, per Amulet, a Lot of Pig Metal, which they offer for sale. As they are receiving heavy consignments, they will shortly be enabled to offer to the consumers a regular supply of this article.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Nov. 29.—tf

50 HHDS. Prime N. O. Sugar;
90 bbls. Molasses;
25 half bbls. do
100 boxes Tin Plate, 1-3 x;
100 bbls. No. 2 Mackerel;
50 bbls. No. 3 do;
30 half bbls. Nos. 1 and 2 do;
9 bbls. New England Rum;
50 do Tanners' Oil;
50 do Rosin and Pitch;
5 casks Cod Fish;
6 tierces Rice;
100 kegs Ky. Manufactured Tobacco;
150 boxes Melee Cigars.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN D. DAVIS & Co.,
No. 38 Water, and 78 Front streets.

may 4—tf

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

march 22, 1831.—tf

NEW MUSIC,

AT HALF PRICE,

Twelve and a Half Cents a Sheet

GO FORGET ME, why should Sorrow; On Hudson's Side; Innocent Mirth; Wreath of Love; When Temperance; Yon Rose Tree; Lovely Mary; Love thee, yes, too fondly truly; O then I thought of thee; Live Lone; Idols Mio; Spring time of year; Clar de Kitchen; Alice Gray, with vars.; O'Cara Memoria, by Hunter; Buona Motte Amato Care; Swiss Boy, with vars., by Andrews; Le Rano de Vaches; Ov. Mansaniello.

GUITAR MUSIC.

The Wish; Blithe as the hours; Sul'[Margine My Sister Dear; Cotillions, by Tolbeoque; Le Souvenir; Weber's last Waltz, with vars.

No. 9, Fifth street.

SMITH, PETERS & Co.

July 17—tf

REMOVAL.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO. have removed to their New Warehouse, one door west of Market, on Water street—second building below their old stand. March 9.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges requried.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WHOLESALE

Earthen-Ware House,

No. 37, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Next door to Messrs. Tassey & Church, and nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel.

THE undersigned have made arrangements for regular importations of

China and Earthen-Ware,

And they expect within a few weeks to receive their spring stock of Ware, which will be of the first quality, newest pattern, and quite as extensive as any wholesale house West of the Mountains.

A very general assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured *GLASS* will be kept on hand.

Orders for Ware, left at this house, shall be packed with care and punctuality.

Prices and terms will be found accommodating.

STANDISH PEPPARD,
JAMES CALLAN.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

PRESSED GLASS KNOBS.

THE subscribers, having purchased from the New England Glass Company the exclusive right to make Patent Pressed Glass Knobs west of the Allegheny Mountains, hereby caution all persons against making, buying, or selling the same, except such as are manufactured by the Patentees, or

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

May 9 1832.—tf

Prints, Fancy Stationery,

SCHOOL BOOKS, VISITING AND PLAYING CARDS.

ENGRAVINGS of every kind constantly to be had at Sylvester's, corner of Wood and Fourth streets.

Also, on hand, a general assortment of Stationery and School Books, together with various kinds of Toy Books; all of which will be sold cheaper than at any other place in Pittsburgh.

Print Dealers will be supplied at a large discount. Oct. 23

GUN BARRELS.

JUST received, and for sale, a lot of RIFLE BARRELS, of superior quality, by

S. FUNDENBURG,
45, corner of Market and Liberty streets.
November 2, 1832.—tf

BAIRD & BALDWIN

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞ *Refer to*—

ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*

July 10, 1832.—tf

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber, for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

Ten Acre Lots for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Eight Lots of Ground, situated in view of the town of East Liberty, containing about 10 acres each.

The above Lots are handsomely located; suitable for country residences. The terms will be accommodating to purchasers. For a plan of the lots and other particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.

may 8, 1832.—tf

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap:

Received by late arrivals, and for sale by

H. MAC SHANE,
Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

HOGE & WAINWRIGHT,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

RESPECTFULLY request the attention of Country Merchants, Saddlers, and others, to their Stock of Goods, a greater part of which is of their own importation; and in part, consists of Griffin's, Waldron's, Passmore's, and Wilson's Scythes; Knives and Forks; Pen, Pocket, and Blade Knives; Locks; Latches; Butt Hinges; Screws; Sheep Shears; Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel—a fine assortment of Waiters, &c. &c.

Having made arrangements for the importation of our own Goods in future, and determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction, we feel confident that we shall be enabled to meet the wishes of those who may favor us with their custom.

Pittsburgh, march 23, 1832.—tf

Notice to Creditors, &c.

SAMUEL STEVENSON, of the city of Pittsburgh, Merchant, having assigned all his Goods, Merchandise, Accounts, and Effects to the subscribers, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors, as named in his deed of Assignment. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against him, will present them for settlement.

WILLIAM BELL, Jr.
JOHN ALEXANDER,
THOMAS STEVENSON.

August 14—tf